#### AN ADDITION TO OUR STEAM FLEET.

#### [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] NEW YORK, November 3.

The paddle steamships Tennessee and South Carolina, built respectively at Wilmington, Del. and at Philadelphia, have been bought by influ ential persons in this city and in the South, and depth of hold 20 feet, cotton capacity 2500 bales.

in December, and the "South Carolina" will

#### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Probable Upshot of the Yerger Case-National Banks Upon a Gold Basis-The President and the Annexation of St. Domingo, &c.

#### SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS,1 WASHINGTON, November 4.

The Attorney-General is not disposed to enence to the granting of a writ of habeas corpu will be delayed until Mississippi shall have been fully reconstructed, when Yerger will be turned over by the inflitary authorities to the State courts.

The Comptroller of the Currency will recom mend to Congress to permit and encourage the gold basis.

Certain parties had an interview with the Pres dent to-day, urging him to recommend the annexation of San Domingo in his forthcoming message to Congress. President Grant replied that he had the matter under advisement.

# [FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, November 4.
Secretary Robeson has returned.
Commissioner Delano insists that pork packers
are taxable as manufacturers, as much so as

Colonization Society, sailed vesterday from Ralli-

more for Liberia. She will stop at Savannah to take on board four hundred colored emigrants for One hundred and twenty men of the Caban

from Nassau, where the Lillian was seized by the English authorities.

The Beraid says, cultoring; "She ucats har-num. Mrs. Stowe is possessed of the genius for advertising in an eminent degree. Her vampire assault on Byron's sister is comprehensible, now that she explains that she has a book in press relating to Byron. She wanted to make a grand preliminary excitement to attract attention to her book, and did not care what woman's good name might stand in the way. What must the world think of a moralist who thus deliberately sacrifices the reputation of another woman, simply to put money in her own purse."

Cuban Commodore Higgins is here. Mrs.

## THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

NEW YORK, November 4. Late returns show the Democratic majority to be from ten to fifteen thousand. The Senate rial returns not all in. Giving Republicans three doubtful districts, the Senate will be a tic. The Assembly is doubtful. The chances favor two

# THE CREDIT OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4. A report having been circulated that Governor Warmouth had issued two and half millions bonds, of which there is no official record, the Governor publishes the statement that all bonds issued have been duly recorded by the treasurer, and concludes : "One thing is certain and that is, that not a single bond of the State has been issued without authority of law during my ad-

# A YELLOW FEVER SHIP.

NEW YORK, November 4. The steamer Enterpe has arrived from Ha vana. The first mate died from yellow fever; the mate, a waiter and one passenger down. The steamer is detained at quarantine

# LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ZOE.

SAVANNAH, November 4. The steamship Zoe, which sailed from this port September 14, for Liverpoot, foundered in Cow Bay yesterday. The vessel is a total loss. The cargo will probably be saved.

# EUROPE.

LONDON, November 4.
Francis Joseph and Victor Emanuel will meet at Brindisi.

Paris, November 4.

Eugenic has arrived at the terminus of the Suez

#### MADRID, November 4. Topete insists upon resigning.

#### SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. There have been heavy rains throughout

Emigrant travel over the Pacific Railroad i

rapidly increasing.

Three hundred incchanges and laborers have been discharged from the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-Yard. Agricultural fairs are in progress at Eatonton

and Rome, Ga. Ex-President Johnson, who was announced to deliver an address at Rome, will not do so at present. A Havana telegram says: "De Rodas has de-

parted on an inspection tour. He will be absent ten days. The Spanish bank has reduced the rate of interest to four per cent.

## REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales of real estate are report ed as having taken place on Monday last.

NEW BEHRY COUNTY.

The sheriff sold at the courthouse one tract containing 400 acres at \$2025; 347 acres at \$2575; 731 acres at \$215, 550 acres at \$2525; 160 acres at \$12,445, and 370 acres at \$4300; in all amounting to 4033 acres at \$26,565, acres ging over \$5 50 per acre. Two horses were also sold by the sheriff, which brought, one \$185 and the other \$164.

BRAFTANBURG COUNTY.

The sheriff sold at the courthouse 50 acres belonging to Thomas Hutchiett, purchased by Emily P. Rogers, \$205: 250 acres belonging to Elisha Houghston, purchased by James Hembrec, \$2021: 69 acres belonging to same, purchased by E.-M. Cooper, \$300: 52 acres belonging to S. Brewton, purchased by T. A. Rogers, \$500: 90 acres belonging to E. S. Recese, purchased by S. Morgan, \$31: 73 acres belonging to E. J. & A. M. Harrison, purchased by M. Sumner, \$300: 35 acres belonging to A. Ployd, purchased by William Alexander, \$100: 275 acres belonging to Jonas Brewton, purchased by S. Drummond, \$1195: 185 acres belonging to to the same, purchased by P. M. Brewton, \$439. SPARTANBURG COUNTY.

## THINGS IN KERSHAW.

Railroads and Revivals-The Central Ruilrond-The Camden Branch.

## [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

This vicinity is at present agitated upon two objects, widely different in their essential quali-es. The two are railroads and a religious revival. The latter, however, is confined to the fol made members on Sunday last, a cold and windy, or "raw and gusty day," which made said immersion a thing to be shuddered at.

In reference to the railroad. I see that you have cention held in this town. From them you can

That Lancaster is determined to have an outlet by rall is a foregone conclusion, and that her peo-The sole question requiring solution is, "with what corporation shall we associate ourselves?" The South Carolina Central Railroad offers its

assistance, provided the people along its proposed route subscribe one-fourth of the requisite amount, in money or land at its assessed value. But they refuse to come by way of Camden, unless the branch of the South Carolina Railroad is in some manner disposed of totts advantage, either by being taken up from Kingville to Claremont and turnpete with the Central Road. Knowing that there would or might be some dufficulty in negotiating his, the convention resolved to lay before the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Railroad a copy of the resolutions adopted, in order that them by building the railroad from Camden by Charlotte themselves, under the charter of the "Wateree and North Carolina Railroad."

Should the South Carolina Railroad Company uild under this charter, the Central Road w ind its terminus at Sumter, for the reason that it could not compete with both the Columbia and

The very object of the Central Road would be hereby defeated. Should, however, they see fit not to make the

extension to Charlotte, the Central Road will be built, and a nearly direct route be established from Charlotte to the seaboard.

The South Carolina Railroad can secure to itself the rich bait thus temptingly offered and within its reach. KERSHAW. THE GEORGETOWN ELECTIONS.

The following tablel shows the vote at the orgetown election, resulting in the election of

(6)	CANDIDATES.	Georgetown.	Sampit.	Black River.	Pee Dec.	Wассанаw.	Santee.	Carns' Bay.	Total
1	J. A. Bowley, Radical	3210 59	59	42	111	295	266	17	11

Whole number of votes, 1275. Majority for James A. Bowley, 1100.

# ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Sales-Day at Spartanburg. Sales-Day at Spartanburg.

The Spartan says: "Our town was filled on Monday with our friends from the country. Nothing of special importance occurred. Our magistrates seemed to be kept busy in making of preparing work for the next form of court. The third intracted a large orowed to see what inducements he had to offer in the way of of real estate." The Crops.

The Crops.

The Spartan burg Spartan says: "We are glad to hear that the corn crop of this district is much better than was expected. It is hoped that mough will be cribbed to supply our wants without foreign importation. Cotion is turning out well from the gin, but very scantily from the field. From all we can learn, we fear that half is too large a fraction to indicate our cotton crop."

is too large a fraction to indicate our cotton crop."

Sales-Day in Newberry.

The Newberry Herald says: "There were more people in town on Monday than a man of moderate muscle and energy could shake a stick at; the courthouse square was crowded, and all the streets radiating to that common centre were full of humanity, confinon and otherwise. The dark clement were largely and strongly represented, some with sticks, some with guns, (they never visit the metropolis without an old musket, ride or single-barrel shot gun), and all with more or less taoney, which was laid out prodigally. Trade was high, and the mercantic persuasion in full feather and good odor."

Survivor's Ausoclation.

Survivor's Association. A Survivor's Association for Spartanburg Dis-trict was formed on Monday. The following officers were elected: G. W. H. Legg, president; Jos. Walker, J. Banks Lysle, and T. J. Moore, vice presidents; H. H. Thomson, secretary; E. H. Bobo, pressures.

reasurer.
If was resolved that "any person who has been to officer or soldier in the Coalederate army and tomorably discharged therefrom, may become a nember of this association by enrolling his name with the secretary, and paying to the treasurer not data."

one dollar."

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend a convention to be held in Charleston on the 18th of November next: J. H. Evins, J. H. Bassingamer, C. E. Flending, T. J. Monte, Win, M. Foster, H. H. Thomson, E. H. Boby, J. Larle Bomar, J. C. Winsmith, J. Banks Lysle, Win, Choice.

Judge Orr. At a meeting of the Bar held at Newberry Court-house, on October 27, the following were adopted: Resolved, That the Bar of Newberry tender to his Honor, Judge Grr, their sheere thanks for holding, at their request, the special term of the Court of Common Pleas for this county, which is now drawing to a close. Resolved, That the manner in which he has dis-charged the inhorious dutes which thus devoived.

now drawing to a close.

Hesotreet, That the manner in which he has discharged the laborious dot es which thus devolved upon him, in disposing of the vast accumulation of business on our dockets, and in the trial of cases of great magnitude and importance, entitles him to our highest praise as an able, impartial and enlightened jurist, and has won for him the admiration and esteem of our people.

Hesotreet, That the patience and courtess which have characterized his conduct on the bench has made his administration of justice and his intercourse with the Bar and community of the most agreeable and pleasant character.

Hesotreet, That our brother, Colonel S. Fair, by requested to present the alove resolutions to his flomer in open court, and that they be published in the newspapers.

Lynch Law.

Lynch Law.

Thu Samter News, alusting to the recent burning of the store of Mr. D. G. Robinson, in that county, says: "We are pained to hear that two similar occurrences have taken place, one at the store of Mr. Duflose, and the other at that of Mr. Tindail. These acts were committed by a party of men in disgnise, and are supposed to be a retribution for the habitmal parchase of seed cotton from persons not authorized to sell it. The provocation is great; the farmer has been robbed of the fruits of his toll, of that upon which he rolled for the support of his family, and to pay for supplies, perhaps, furnished to the thieves themselves; to pay his taxes for the support of a government that fails to protect him—or to save the remnant of his property from sacrifice at a shortest that can be stored to be supposed to the support of a government that fails to protect him—or to save the remnant of his property from sacrifice at a shortest continue who must know that it is stolen. We do at accuse the men whose stores have been destroyed with being engaged in this infamous traffic. We know nothing about it. But there are men who keep their stores open all night for the reception of seed cotton, and a great deal of cotton has been stolen from the fields."

The Edgalad Advantage.

The Edge deid Advertiser says: "On Wednesday night, 27th ultimo, the gin house of Mrs, Gregory, near Richardsonville, was dearroyed by fire, with a loss of live bales of cotton. Late on Monday afternoon last, shortly after the hands had delivered and stored their day's picking, the gin house of John Rainsford, Esq., at his lim; pince, was discovered to be on fire. It was totally consumed, and with it, sixty bales of cotton. On the same evening, a few hours later, however, the gin house of Mr. Charlie Mathis, living a mile below the Pinc House, was also discovered to be burning. It was destroyed, with sixteen bales of cotton. These plantations are about three miles apart. Nothing is known as regards the origin of the fires, but the striking coincidence of two neighboring gin houses being burned on the same evening, very naturally suggests the torch of the lineendary." The Fire Fleud.

Incendiary. If
The Darlington Democrat says: "The barn of
Mr. W. P. Gee, containing six thousand pounds of
folder and about two hundred bushels of choice
coffen seed, was destroyed by ifre early in the
evening of the 30th ult. The fire was undoubtedly

## THE CONFEDERATE DOLLAR.

Charleston

pinion of Chief Justice Chase, ib Full... Enforcement of a Vendor's Lieu in a Contract Enforce into under the Late Confederate Government-The Confed-Contract and after the War.

n the Supreme Court of the United States on donday last, is of so much interest that Southern caders will hardly be content with the telegraphic abstract already given in THE News. We there fore publish the decision in full, as pronounced by

This is a bill in equity for the enforcement of a endor's lien.

This is a bill in equity for the enforcement of a vendor's lien.

It is not denied that Smith & Hartley purchased Thorington's land, or that they executed to him their promissory note for part of the purchase money, as set forth in his bill; or that, if there was nothing more in the case, he would be entitled to a decree for the amount of the note and interest, and for the sale of the land to satisfy the debt. But it is insisted, by the way of defence, that the negotiation for the purchase of the limit look place, and that the note in controversy, payable one day after date, was made at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, where all the parties resided in November, 18th, at which time the authority of the United States was exchaed from that portion of the State, and the only currency in use consisted of Confederate Treasury notes, issued and put in circulation by persons exercising the ruling power of the States in rebellion, known as the Confederate government.

It was also insisted that the hand purchased was worth more than three thousand dollars in lawful unoney; that the contract price was forty-five thousand dollars; that the total contract price was forty-five thousand dollars; that this price, by the agreement of the parties, was to be paid in Confederate notes; that thirty-five thousand dollars were actually paid in these notes; and that the note given for the remaining ten thousand dollars was to be discharged in the same manner; and it is claimed on this state of facts, that the evendor is entitled to no relief in a court of the United States, and this claim was sustained in the court below, and the bill was dismissed. The questions before us on appeal are these: First, can a contract for the payment of Confederate States, be chored in the south of the United States, and the rebellion, between parties residing within the so-called Confederate States, be chored on the parties of the payment of any other than lawful adminst of the payment of any other than lawful dollars of the payment of any other tha constitution, and afterwards under a constitution intended to be permanent. In the course
of a few months four other States acceded to this
confederation, and the sent of the central authority was transferred to Richmond, in Virginia.
It was by the central authority thus organized,
and under its direction, that the civil was was
carried on upon a vast scale against the Government of the United States for more than four
years. Its power was recognized as superate in
nearly the whole of the territors of the States confederated. It was the actual government of all
the insurgent States, except those portions of
them protected from its control by the presence
of the armed forces of the national government.
What was the precise character of this government in contemplation of law? It is difficult to
define it with exactness. Any definition that may
be given may not improbably be found to prelimitation and qualification. But the self-party
ministion and qualification. But the self-party
will, we think, concluct us to a conclusion: \(\text{CC}\t

general, to respected by the government as pure when restored.

Examples of this description of government de-facto are found in English history. The statute 11, Henry VII, C. I. (Brit. Stat. at Large,) relieves from penalties for treason all persons who, in de-fence of the king for the time being, wage war against those who endeavor to subvert his author-ity by force of arms, though warranted in se-doing by the lawful monarch, (4 ld. Comm., 77.)

But this is where the usurper obtains actual pos-session of the royal authority of the kingdom not when he has succeeded only in establishing his power over particular localities. Being in such possession, allegiance is due to him as king to tacto. le Justession, allegiance is due to him as king le Justes Another example may be found in the govern-nett of England under the Commonwealth

ment of England under the Commonwealth, first by Parliament and afterwards by Cromwell, as Profector. It was not, in the contemplation of law, a government de jure, but it was a government de fuce, but it was a government de fuce, but it was a government de fuce, and the law, treaties and conquests of England after the resionation. The better opinion is that acts done in obedience to this government could not be justly regarded as treasonable, though in hostility to the king die jure. Such acts were profected from criminal prosecution by the spirit, if not the letter, of the statute of Henry the Seventia. It was held otherwise by the judges by whom Sir Henry Vane was tried for treason, (a State Triats, 119.) in the year following the restoration. But such a judgment in such a time has little authority. it is very certain that the Confederate Govern

It is very certain that the Confederate Government was never acknowledged by the United States as a the factor government in this sense, nor was it acknowledged as such by foreign powers. No firefiles were made by it. No obligation of a national character were created by it bands and the states which it represented for on the national government. From a very early period of the war to its close it was regarded as simply the military representative of the insurection against the authority of the United States.

But there is another description of government, ealled by publicists government the factor, but which might, perhaps, be more aptly demoninated a government of paramount force. Its distinguishing characteristic are (I) that its exististence is maintained by active military power within the territories and against the rightful authority for established and lawful government; and (2) that while it exists it must necessarily be obeyed in civil matters by private citizens, who, by acts of obecidence rendered in submission to such force, do not become responsible as wrong doers for these acts, though not warranted by the laws of the rightful government. Actual governments of this sort are established over districts are usually administered directly by military authority; but they may be administered also by civil authority, supported more or less by military force.

are usually annimistered directly by minitary anithority; but they may be administered also by
civil authority, supported more or less by military
force.

One example of this sort of government is
found in the case of Castine, of Maine, reduced to
a British possession (the war of 1812.) From the
list of September, 1814, to the ratilication of the
treaty of peace in 1816, according to the judgment
of the court, in the United States vs. Rice (t
Wheat., 263.) "the British Government exercised
all civil and military authority over the place."
The authority of the United States over the territory was suspended, and the laws of the United
States could no longer be rightfully enforced
there, or be obligatory upon the inhabitants who
remained and submitted to the conqueror. By
the surrender the inhabitants passed under a
temporary allegiance to the British Government,
and were bound by such laws, and such only, as
it chose to recognize and lupose. It is not to be
inferred from this that the obligations of the people of Castine, as cluzens of the United States,
were abrogated. They were suspended merely by
the presence, and only during the presence, of
the paramount force. A like example is found in
the case of Tamplico, occupied during the war
with Mexico by the troops of the United States,
It was determined by this court, in Fleming vs.
Page (9 How, 614.) that although Tampleo did not
become a part of the United States,
it was determined by this court, in Fleming vs.
Page (9 How, 614.) that although Tampleo did not
become a part of the United States,
it was determined as the territory of the United
States.
There were cases of temporary possession of territory by lawful and regular governments at war with the country, of which it entional forces, it must be regarded and respected
by other nations as the territory of the United
States. There were cases of temporary possession of territory by lawful and regular goverments at war with the country, of which the territory so possessed was part. The central

ples. It is to be observed that the rights and ob-

ples. It is to be observed that the rights and obligations of a belligerent were concided to it in its unifilary character, very soon after the war began, from motives of runnality and expedience, by the United States. The whole territory controlled by it was thereafter held to be the enemy's territory, and the inhabitants of that territory were held in most respects for enemies. To the exign, then, of actual supremacy, however undivisity galmed, in all matters of government waths, its military lines, the power of the insurgent regernment cannot be questioned. That supremacy would not justify acts of hostility to the United States. How far it should exercise them musted beft to the lawful government upon the resestellishment of its authority. But it made civil gothere to its authority not only a necessity but a duty. Without such obedience civil order-fas impossible. It was by this government exercising its power through an immense territory that the Confederate notes were issued gorly in the war, and these notes, in a short time became almost exclusively the currency of the Issurgent States. As contracts in themseives, la the contingency of successful revolution, these pass were nullifies, for except in that eventtheir could be no payer. They bore, indeed, this character upon their face, for they were made payable only "after a ratification of a treaty of peace believen the Confederate States and the United States of America." While the war fasted, however, they had a certain contlingent value, and we's used as monosing in the unity of the arrival and the community by Irreststing force. It seems to follow a necessary coass quence from the actual supra, acc of the insurgent government, as a belligoout, within the territory where it is constituted in the courts of law in the same light as in it had een issue by a foreign government temporarity occupied in the courts of the fraction of the fraction

under this Confederate Government, were, in legal contemphation, substantially in the same condition as inhabitants of districts of a country occapied and controlled by an invading bellingtent. The rules which would apply to the former case would apply to the interpreted and enforced by an invading bellington of a foreign power, and contracts among them be interpreted and enforced with reference to the laws imposed by the confueror, so in the latter case the inhabitants must be regarded as under the provided as the government of the country; and contracts may swith them must be interpreted and inferred with reference to the condition of things create of the acts of the governing power.

It is said, indeed, the object of the insurgent government the word do all shad the same meaning as under the Government of the United Stities; that the Confederate notes were never made a legal tender; and, herefore, that no degree can be seen to be a first that the confederate notes were never made a legal tender; and, herefore, that no degree can be seen that the condition of things in fee insurgent States was matter of fact these notes, payable at a future and contingent day, which has not arrived, and can never arive, were forced into circulation as dollars, if not directly by the legislation, yet indirectly and quite as effectually by the acts of the insurgent government. Considered in them, selves, and in the light of subsequent events, these notes had no real value which this people had, and their use was a matter of almost absolute necessity, and this gave them a sort of a value, but always having a similetent definite relation to gold and silver, the universal measures of value, but always having a similetent definite relation to gold and silver, the universal measures of value, but they were current as value by irresistible force; they were the only measure of value which this people had, and their use was a matter of almost absolute necessity, and this gave them a sort of a value, but they were command the contract o

Our answer to the second question is, therefore, place in the affirmative. We are clearly or the opinion fast such evidence must be received in respect to such contracts in order that justice may be done between the parties, and that the party entitled to be paid in these Confederate dollars can only receive their actual value at the time and place of the contract in lawful money of the United States. We do not think it necessary to go into a detailed examination of the evidence in the record in order to vindicate our answer to the third question. It is enough to say that it has left no doubt in our minds that the note for £10,000, to enforce payment of which suit was brought in the Circuit Court, was to be paid by agreement in Confederate notes. It follows that the judgment of the Circuit Court must be reversed and the cause remainded for a new trial, in conformity with this opinion.

# THE STONEWALL HORROR.

Woman's Self-Possession-The Drawning of the Man who Proposed to Save Her-The Candle that Set the Fire-A Murder in the Struggle for

The Missouri Republican prints the followng account of the remarkable experience of

Ama Gurney:

There was a young lady on board of the Stonewall, about seventeen years of age, with whom Ama was well acquainted, and they kept logether. On Wednesslay evening, after supper, Anna invited her companion to go down with her on the main deek and sleep with her, as she had a comfortable berth. The women, being tired, divested themselves of their outer clothing and went to bed. On the deek there were several Italians who were drunk and noisy, one of whom had a candle in his hand, and carelessly piaced it on a bale of hay, setting it on fire. The alarm was immediately given, and in a second the boat was a sheet of fame. Anna jumped up in her night-clothes to save herself. All was confusion. She stood on the guards of the boat as long as it was safe, during which she felt perfectly calm and self-possessad. A gentleman came up and proposed that if she would jump off with him into the water he would try and save fourself; think I can save myself." He immed off, and she saw him drown. She stayed or the guards until she was forced to jump into the guards until she was forced to jump into the guards until she was forced to jump into the guards until she was forced to jump into the guards until she was forced to jump into the guards and went to the bottom. When she came up she caught hold of a rope, and thought It led to the hoat, but was a rope attached to the spar, which had tumbled over into the water. She pulled herself along by the rope until she came to the spar that had drifted under the burning cabin overhead fell down, and a portion struck her on the shoulders, hijning her severely. By this time she got off the spar, and while holding, her hand was burned by drops of melted pitch, which trickled down. She heing under the guards, was saved from being crushed by the fulling spars and smoke pipes.

A gentleman at this time, who was struggling in the water, hannaged also to get astride of the spar. At this time the bursting of the coal oil cans covered the water with a liquid sheet of fire. As she express There was a young lady on board of the Ston

free of charge. Address

contest ensued for its possession, all struggling to obtain a bolgment upon it, when one more desperate than the rest was roused to demoniac passion, and drawing a knife, plunged it into a companion's body, and the lifeless form rolled over into the current, which was reddened by his blood. The act of fieudish impulse was speedify avenged, for the whole party are believed to have been drowned.

## CURRENT NOTES.

-The gas in New York is the subject of bitte complaint in the journals of that city, who assert that there is no town in the Union furnished with such miserable light and charged such extrav-

four hundred and thirty men, with all the mo dern steam appliances for exervating earth and moving heavy stones and timbers, are now at four hundred and ninety-seven feet each. The lower part of the bridge is intended for the pas

members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, of water of London is estimated at one hundred and eighty millions of tons, and this refuse is calcu is contended, valuable manure is discharged but the Thames worth \$7,500,000 per annum, or \$20,

-The suffocation of four persons at a fire in Liberty street, New York, has called attention in that city to the necessity of constructing outside cellars to the atties. Ladders leading to the roofs years over thirty persons have been sufficiented or burned to death in consequence of the absence of suitable fire-escapes. The four persons who were suffocated in Liberty street, it is contended, could roof of the building, and then descended through

-From the reports in the London papers, it is evident that the people there have become much more expert than before at the business of making Thames tunnels. A new one, which has gon nearly completed from Tower Hill to the street o the "Three Tailors"—Tooley-street—a distance of over 1300 feet, 300 feet or so shorter than our great Brooklyn bridge, that is to be. The Work wa roing on at the rate of nine feet in twenty-four hours—a much more rapid speed than that of the first Thames tunnel, which, for one cause or other, took twelve or thirteen years to complete it. In the new tunnel people can hear the sound of paddles and other noises on the river overhead; be the listeners are quittes pour ta peur, as th French say.

-Some of the ideas proposed at the recent

Woman's Parliament in New York are rathe startling. A married woman ought to have a legal right to dispose in any way she may please of a share of her busband's income. According mortgage her husband's earnings before he ceived them, and he would have no power to bein himself. In cases of proffigacy, the money which he withir whey me was small seaker contended that children should be allow ed greater freedom-that no article belonging to them should be touched without their consent; that any question they liked to put should be answered, and that they should pendently. It is generally supposed that in this country there is not much room for improvement the last-mentioned particular.

-The Army and Navy Journal says that the our habors out of the hands of the engineer corps in case of need will prove itself a valuable auxili-ary. A new iron-clad is in progress, embodying the main idea of the monitor, having an elong ing the whole horizon with its artillery, and with carry sail and have telescople masts, which can be taken in when preparing for action, and a bowsprit that can be triced up and got out of the way of the forward guns. It will carry five or six inches of iron armor, backed with forty-two inches of oak. These are, we believe, the main feature of the vessel proposed. It is expected to combine the excellencies of the monitor with the

dyantages of a broad-lide vessel. -Two or three of the French newspapers of the lack of sympathy which they meet with in the United States and England. The American who reside in Paris are necessed of being, to a large extent, toadies of the court-ready to fraternize with anybody who will procure them admission to court balls and festivities. It is declared that the French opposition, which no doubt consists of the most illustrious men of the country, finds more friends among any other class of foreigners than the Americans lish. Certainly the articles of some of the London papers are offensive enough—the Tory journals even advising the Emperor to try another 2d of December. From the French point of view, this, as every one will understand, seems selfishness itself. On the other hand, it is not clear how any class of residents are to manifest their pref erence for the opposition if they do prefer it The most they can do is to abstain from ostenta tious marks of regard for the powers that are in stalled.

#3" NOTICE.—NATIONAL FREED MAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY CHARLESTON BRANCH, No. 74 BROAD STREET Money deposited on or before November 15th will draw interest from November 1st. NATHAN RITTER, Cashier. oct23 17

357 THE SECRET OF BEAUTY LIES the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for the complexion.

Roughness, redness, blotches, freekles, sun urn and tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing

that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores. To preserve and dress the bair use Lyon's Ka-

A CARD. -A CLERGYMAN. while residing in South America as a Missionary discovered a safe and simple remedy for the curof Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicions habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will sen the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it

> JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

## Inneral Notices.

ZOTHE RELATIONS AND FRIENDS Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fortune are respectfully invited to at end the Funeral of their daughter FLORENCE, from No. 21 Que in street, To-Day, at o'clock, P. M.

FOR THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of Captain CHARLES FREMDER, and Mrs. Fremder, also of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cordes, are invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at the German Lutheran Church orner Hasel and Anson streets, This Appension.

250 WALHALLA LODGE, No. 66, THE Members of this Lodge are requested to attend Funeral of their late Brother, CHARLES FREM-DER, from the German Lutheran Church, corner Hasel and Anson streets, at 3 o'clock P. M., This J. M. PETERSEN.

#8" GERMAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY .-The Members of the German Friendly Society are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Service at the German Lutheran Church, Hasel street THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JNO. A. BLUM, Sceretary.

20 FREUNDSCHAFTSBUND. - THE Members are requested to attend the Funeral Ser-vices of Mr. CHARLES FREMDER, at the German Lutheran Church, Hasel street, This Day, at 3 o'clock P. M. CHARLES SIEGLING,

#5 GERMAN RIFLE CLUB .- THE Members are requested to attend the Funeral Ser-vices of Mr. CHARLES FREMDER, at the German Lutheran Church, Hasel street, This Day, at 3 o'clock P. M. C. H. BERGMANN, Secretary.

ACT SENGERBUND .- THE MEMBERS are requested to attend the Funeral Services of Mr. CHARLES FREMDER, at the German Lutheran Church, Hasel street, Titts Day, at 3 o'clock C. H. BERGMANN, Secretary.

FOODEUTSCHER BRUDERLICHER BUND.—The members are hereby requested to attend the Funeral of our late Brother, CHARLES FREMDER, at the German Lutheran Church, THIS APTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

R. HEISSER,

## Special Notices.

TO CITY TREASURY, CHARLESTON, OVEMBER 1, 1869.—Notice of Real Estate owners respectfully called to the following resolution, passed by Council 28th of October :

"That the City Treasurer be, and is hereby, authorized to extend the time of payment of balance on real estate for 1869 to the 15th day of No vember, with interest from 20th day of October; on and after which day execution shall be issued against all defaulters,"

#### S. THOMAS. City Treasurer.

26-THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP LYNCH ill deliver a LECTURE in St. Patrick's Church on SUNDAY EVENING, November 7, at half-past 7 the Blood of St. Januarius. Tickets of admission

50 cents. nov5 2 MENOTICE. THREE MONTHS after date application will be made to the Bank of Charleston, S. C., for RENEWAL OF CERTIFItal Stock of said Bank, standing in the name of the late O. L. Dorson, the original having been N. R. DOBSON,

nově lamos\* Executrix. AN CONSIGNEES PER STRAMSHIP JAMES ADGER are notified that she is discharging eargo This Day at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining uncalled for at sunset will be at the owners' risk on the dock.

# Agents.

₹8-CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER (ARYLAND, from Baltimore, are hereby notified I, Union Wharves. All Goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at Consignees' risk nov5 1 MORDECAL& CO., Agents.

25 CONSIGNEES PER BRITISH steamship DARIEN are hereby notified that said steamship has been This DAV entered under the Five Day Act. All goods not Permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to the Governnent Stores. ROBT, MURE & CO., Agents. 28- TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION .-

The Dentists of Columbia suggest to their pro-fessional brethren throughout the State that a Deatal Association be formed at the Capital durng Fair week. Those who favor the proposition will please to extend notice of it. nov4 2 pgc ###PEOPLE'S BANK OF SOUTH CARO-

ANA.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be closed on and after the 10th instant, for the surpose of preparing a correst list of the Stockolders.

H. J. LOPER, Cashier. By order.

AND ALL INTERESTEP.—OFFICE INSPECTOR OF FLOUR, No. 68 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, October 16 .- Orders for Inspection of Flour will be re ceived at this office from this date, and be promptly attended to. C. N. AVERILL. octio

28 TO THE FLOUR MERCHANTS

## THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. JACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR-RHEA CORDIAL This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Kemedy for the above diseases, is

now offered to the whole country.

It is invaluable to every lady, both married and single.

No family can afford to be without it, and none will to whom its virtues are known.

For sale by all Drugglass and general dealers, [DOWIE & MOISE, oct11 Smosp&c [Downer al Agents.]

\*\* THE SHIVERING SEASON.-IT is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Fever and Ague a light visitation. And yet thousands act as it such a calamity was of no consequence, while thousands who are actually suffering from the districting complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever, or any other epidemic produced by malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant-harm icss, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known, will break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty-eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been combatted with this powerful vegetable Chologogue. In a thievisu neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by zerial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defence against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an absolute, speedy and infallible specific for your distressing

nov1 6p4c

## OFFICIAL.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Postonico Charleston, for the week ending November 4 see, and printed officially in THE DAILY NEWS, n the City of Charleston.

23 Persons calling for Letters Advertised, hould state that they are "Advertised," A Month P. M. On

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

Ear Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. On

undays, from 5 to 6 P. M. STANLEY G. TROTT, Postmaster. WOMEN'S LIST.

Allston, Mrs M. Grason, Laura. Reed, Mrs A.W. atten, Nancy. Hacrison, Mrs. Reed, Mrs A.W. etten, Namey
Vari, Miss Ja
ney
Beatty, Mrs
Mitchell
Bee, Mrs W J
Minnie
Minnie Boen, Miss Mil-Jen ley 1. Boyleston, Miss Jon

Capers, Mrs Sistem, Mrs Hoselin Mrs EllCapers, Mrs Lownes, Miss A Smyth, Mrs JuBar Chichester, Miss Lans, Mrs Julia Steedman, Mrs Mary Coleman, Mrs E C C Martin, Miss M Cochran, Mrs Martin, Miss M Cochran, Mrs Martin, Miss M C C Thompson, Mrs Corott, Miss Bes-i F Marcheth, Mrs M Corott, Miss Bes-i F Mark Mrs M C C Toring Mrs Mrs M Corott Miss Bes-i F Mrs M C C Toring Mrs M C C Toring Mrs Mrs M C C Toring Mrs M C Tori

Dummore, Mrs

Bullott, Mrs Jane
Berreit, Miss Mary
L
L
Ferrell, Miss
Sarah
Ferrell, Miss
Serah
Sorberle, Mrs
James
Fraser, Mrs HarJames
Fraser, Mrs HarGeorge, Garrat, Miss G
Green, Mrs M
Green, Mr

MEN'S LIST. Allen, Isaac Fraser, S.S. Alston, Joseph Gantt, Clitas Ancrum, Abram Gilbert, T.E. Nash, H R

Anerum, Abram

R
R
Alstor, Jas E
Barnard, Jr
Gleannecy
Gadger, Benj F
Bennett, Thos L
Gar
Green & Co,
Geo W
Green, Wm II
Begeley, John
Bird, Oliver
Bins, John
Blakely, Robt F
Blake, Abram
Gohand, Patrick Iamilton, RobGlowen, F L
Boyer, M II
Boyd, Isaac N
Brown, Julius P
Brower, W
Rurns, John
Bull, R

luggeln, Jo-Buggeth, Johann Bullwinkel, H Byoner, Garret Byrd, Wm Cay, Patrick Carson. Ned (col'd) Cade, Walter Cannaled, Joh

Campbell, John Irving, Robt Carter & Co, Ed-Isaaes, Goo ward Jacob, M J Chaplin, John F Jackson, G Choen, H ton Choen, II
Chavers, Jas
Chavers, Jas
Chavers, Jas
Chark, Edward
Jones, Richard
Chitton, C II
Cohen, Jacob
K
Chark, Edward
Jones, Richard
Smith, R
Chitton, C II
Cohen, Jacob
K
Smith, Robert
Smith, Robert
Smith, Robert
Smith, Robert

Davis, Neptune-Roblitz, W G
Davis, Richard Lambert, Walter
Dart, Wm M
E
Louise Wichard
Louise Michael

Davis, Richard Bart, Wu M. Barter, P. Lollis, Michael Thompson, Patrick Bonlie, W. Gol'd pilot) Dolan, Patrick Bundie, W. Walker, Miss Bundie, Scott Bonn, John Bolings, Scott Barterinas, E.J. Marker, John Walsh, Walter States Walker, John Walsh, Walter Walter, Anton mati Emerson, J D Mills, Maj Geo Ferguson, John Juder & Stal-lard

Ferguson, John Julier & Stat-Ward, J Werling, Jacob Watson, Wm H Mogian, M C Fleisls, Capt N Murray, Jas Flurier, W H Myers, A G Welsh, F P Welsh, R Ford, Angustine Ford, Angustine Ford, Angustine Ford, Angustine Ford, Angustine Ford, Meswiney, D J Meswiney, D Brailel Wight, Adam Frazer, Julius McKeegan, John Zeigler, Moritz

er cannot be mailed, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Dry Goods, &c.

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

No. 217 KING STREET,

STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

They also beg leave to call the attention of buy-

ers to their large and well selected stock of BLACK DRESS GOODS, SILKS, &c.

Respectfully,

oct11 nfwf 1mo No. 217 KING STREET. Wrugs, Chemicals, &c.

No. 13t Meeting street. A CTS LIKE A CHARM!

(J. COLLIS BROWNE'S,)
Is the best Anodyne ever known to the profes-

'atane, Geo Bat Hardy, Thos Healy, John Peters, Capt Hebrand, John Pfarhter, Or

inckney, Sam'l Henderson, C G Heikt, F 1 Highgook, C C Porter, R 8 Holmes, R P Guinn, John Rine, Jas H Regan, M B Rutherford, J & W Roll Roll Regan, M B Rutherford, J & W Roll Roll Regan, M B Rutherford, J & W Roll Roll Regan, M B Rutherford, J & W Roll Roll Regan, M B Rutherford, J & W Roll Roll Regan, M B Rutherford, J & Charles Roll Regan, M B Rutherford, J & Rutherford, J & Rutherford, J & Rutherford, Rutherford,

Jackson, Gab- Shurbern, Au-riel gustus Jimmeans, Jake Singleton, Rich-

(col'd) Johnson, Peter Smith, Geoffry Johnstone, 18 Smith, H W Coyne, Cornell-Keinar, Frankie Smith, Vincent ush et al. Rink, S. D. Kink, S. D. Sinani, Nat. Carlibort, Dr. Kink, S. D. Kinloch, Benja, Spear, T. S. Sterling, E. J. Bavis, William Kopif, A. C. H. Summers, Jas L. Taylor, Isaac

dinstein & Eck- ry Miligan, John Walter, Anton man Watter, Anton Warren, John

நர் Persons depositing letters in the Postonice hand corner of the envelope, and they will also please to remember that without the stamp a lef

DRY GOODS

MELCHERS & MULLER,

Have the pleasure to inform their friends and ustomers that they have opened a most elegant

Suitable for the present and coming season.

MELCHERS & MULLER,

BENZINE, DOUBLE DISTILLED, WILL REMOVE GREASE SPOTS. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and re-DR. H. BAER,

THE GENUINE ENGLISH CHLORODINE,

Is the beat residence of DR. H. DABB., No. 131 Market street.